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WINDS OF PROPHECY.

BY B. F. T.

Blow, winds of Spring, from climes aglow
With sunlit skies; where lilies blow,
Where birds of song and plumage rare
With music sweet enchant the air.
Blow, blow, oh winds; cease not to bring
The message of the song they sing;
The light, the life, the fragrance free,
Oh, waft them swiftly here to me.

Blow, winds of hope; the sleeping trees
Shall wake to gladness; on the breeze
The insect's hum, the thrush's tune
Shall herald in the peerless June.
Blow, blow, oh winds; your breath I feel
On cheek and brow; fresh bliss-hints steal
Through pulses sick of winter's chill,
And life's far fulness lures me still.

Blow, winds of peace, from skies afar,
Where clashing sabres never jar;
Where knights of mercy, true and brave,
Like Mary's Son, by loving save.
Blow, blow, oh winds; the poor earth pleads
For love and trust; and in her needs
From war's alarms begs swift release;
Blow, softly, gently; bring her peace.

PRELIMINARY ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS OF THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY ON A CONGRESS OF ARBITRATION AND PEACE.

As in one aspect the whole scheme of World's Congresses may be regarded as educational, and as constituting in a true sense a World's Summer University; so also in another aspect, may the whole series be regarded as constituting in the aggregate, a great Congress of Arbitration and Peace, as the common object and tendency of all the Congresses should be to promote fraternal relations among the leaders of human progress throughout the world, thereby establishing new safeguards against international discord and strife.

The greatest questions of the age are those which relate to human government, to the relations of men, and communities, and nations, to each other, the protection and enforcement of rights, and the prevention and redress of wrongs. Hence, any congress which proposes to deal with such questions must be of deep concern to all who desire the general welfare of mankind.

The term "arbitration" as used in this address, is intended to indicate a means to a desired end. This word is used, not so much because of its inherent meaning and specific limitations, as because at the present time it conveys the idea of a voluntary submission of a pending controversy to a tribunal mutually chosen to decide the controversy according to just and equitable principles.

The end which the present movement seeks is the establishment of the supreme blessing of peace. Encroachment by one upon the rights of another has been the universal cause of war in all ages and among all peoples. Hence, a universal reign of peace must be sought and hoped for, only by pursuing a course which is intended and calculated to protect the rights of all, of the humblest, as well as of the highest.

In the Congress to be held at Chicago in 1893, the promotion of universal peace is to be sought upon all appropriate grounds; and by the union of all the forces which favor that end. If a congress should be convened to consider only international relations of arbitration and peace, the common people would regard it as too remote from their affairs to be of special interest to them, and on the other hand, if a congress should be convened to consider the means of establishing peace between organized representatives of capital and labor, or to deal with the settlement of merely private controversies, the interest of governments in the proceedings would be merely incidental.

It was therefore deemed best that all aspects of the subject should be included, and an endeavor made to show that the same principles which forbid private individuals to settle a controversy between them by personal conflict, also forbid a railway corporation and a labor association, or two nations to settle a controversy by a resort to force. The ultimate aim must be to substitute for armed strife a voluntary submission to an established tribunal of all controversies between individuals, corporate organizations or nations, for determination according to what may be deemed the principles of justice. This result should be sought on economic as well as on moral grounds. Among the greatest evils from which the peace of the world suffers are the pecuniary burdens imposed by actual war and by the maintenance of great standing armies in view of possible war.

The fundamental principle of a universal reign of peace is already firmly established in the existing law of nations. That law consists in the aggregate of those rules which civilized nations have agreed to observe. These nations need only advance one step further and agree to enforce the observance of such rules to make that law of nations dominant throughout the world.